Every man must have seen the great evils out of these parties. A great third party has which is taking energetic hold of this subject, best if does, that Intemperance works more injury other causes. That party cannot be thrown off by scuses. Before an iota of injury is done under it als will have all the means necessary to secure its

BEEKMAN thought it the duty of a statesman to fast, even when the people demand a wrong. His innerts had sent him to vote untramelled and uning the fast, even when he people demand a wrong. His innerts had sent him to vote untramelled and uning the fast of each County the power to have the Maine in such counties as desire it. He was not willing to it also which would make a riot in every city. It was error of Sooksism to forget the individual and look only a mass. He looked to the individual. Teach every cities it effects that the perance in drink is but one posses which more than decimate our population. That the horrid miquity samost walks unrebuked. The call Maine Law is a call for impracticable action. He id not vote for the law and would run the risk of being dered an advocate for vice, or an apologist for an advocate for vice, or an apologist for

chards.

r. COOLEY considered this as the most important ect which had become before the Legislature, and no edid it concern more than the great Babylon—the mercial Emporium. If the Senator from the Vth super that the worth, intelligence, and character of Neware opposed to this law—opposed to the destruction drinking alops—he has much to learn of the opinion of Trinking alops—he has much to learn of the opinion of Trinking alops—the has much to learn of the opinion of Trinking alops fill poor houses, and courts, and raise the taxes. Every locality in the criminal courts, and raise the taxes. Every locality in the City teaches the truth of this. And why cannot a wholsame law he administered in New-York? It is because the reat mass of the best citizens of New-York have shrunk from the administration of the laws. It is because potherse brawlers, and the inmates of sinks of vice who deal th around, drive from the polls, blusgeon in hand, good and honest citizens of New-York. The delitzen needs but hittle governing. He never retibe law. The drunkards and the trading politicians oppose the administration of the law All vice is the creation of rum. This bill passed into a law would be of immense value to the community. It would prevent vice of every conceivable character. It would work the greatest good to the greatest number. If the sale was confined alone to pure liquors the evil would be vasily less; but it is almost impossible to find a drop of pure liquor in New-York, or Albany, or Troy. Adulterating establishments abroad—German Jews mix up the adulterated poison, and it is working the greatest mischnef to the community. This is almost the only reason why we cannot have a decent Government in New-York. He considered the effect of the Maine Law in Maine as excellent, though he had at first thought it a great piece of legislative tyranny. I go in fa-CONGER denied the existence of any constitutional

Mr. CONGER denied the existence of any constitutional power to submit a law to the people, or to submit a question of law or morals to the people.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN denied that this had anything to do with the question of the bill.

Pending Mr. CONGER'S remarks, Mr. MUNROE moved

it for a special order Mr. WHLLIAMS urged its early, very early considers.

Mr. WILLIAMS urged its early, very early consideration. Recess till 4 P. N.

The consideration of the Maine Law was resumed.

Mr. WILLIAMS commenced by alluding to the difficulties that surrounded the que tion. He proceeded to arge
upon the Senate the great duty of immediately examining
the subject, so that a caseful judgment might be made.

Why is it that the people can get every other law changed?

Obsolete laws concerning the sale of aquor, that give man
appeal charter to kill their fellow creatures, they cannot

Lee us have immediate action.

a special charter to kin their femow creatures, they cannot Let us have immediate action.

Mr. PLATT was willing to take a vote right away. He wanted to vote direct and to strike out the clause referring it to the people. Let the record of the vote by in plan English, unvarnished and without subterfuge. None a this going ho me and dedging before and behind the reference to the people according to individual wants. He did not believe this law would be executed in commercial to submit that long law, so long that the Senate itself could

Mr. WRIGHT warned the friends of the bill that every

Mr. WRIGHT warned the friends of the bill that every smendment was proposed to defeat it.

Mr. UPHAM thought the section providing for the popular vote was mischievous and absurd. The law is in full force and effect whether the people vote against it or not. Suppose the peoplar vote is for the law and the next Legislature against it, men will vote for the representative they want politically. An expression of the people will be had at the general election. He would vote for the bill—a ar, open vote for the bill—because his constituents had voted to masse for it, and none had remonstrated; but he wanted these absurd sections taken out.

The debate took a wide range, embracing, on the one

debate took a wide range, embracing, on the one de, an utter disbelief of the expediency of law, or that could be caforced; and, on the other side, that the bill was right—was the remedy for the great evil.

The vote was taken on recommitting to strike out the section providing for a vote of the people in November,

more than a vote of the people in Avvender, and resulted as tollows:

Aves Meyers Bartlett, Beekman, Bennett, Congor, Cornell, Jones, Cite, Pierce, Piatt, Smith, Snow, Vanderbilt, and Van Schoenhoven, 18.

Naves Messers, Baboock, Eristol, Clarke, Cooley, Davenport, Kirby, McZiwaire, Monroe, Rogers, Taber, Uphain, Williams, and Wright, 18.

The Lieut, Governor gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. CORNELL, moved that the Senate immediately go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. Willight moved to adjourn. Lost by Ayes, 9;
Navs, 15.

Nays, 15. Mr. CORNELL moved to delay the order of business on table, so as to go into Committee at once on the Expise

Bill. Carried.

Mr. Otis moved to adjourn; and by the casting vote of the Lieut. Governor, the Senate adjourned. ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LOZIER moved to reconsider the vote accepting the

invitation to go to Niegara Falls. These who supported the motion did it mainly on the ground that they would wait until the close of the session.

The motion to reconsider was lost, by Ayes 45, Nays 62, Mr. KENNEDY called up the resolution for a recess from Friday to Tuesday.

Debated and cut off by the special order.

The Canal resolutions were taken up in Committee.

Messrs, LOOMIS, FORSYTH and SHAW spoke upon

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. P. W. ROSE in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the amendments to Canal resolutions.

The question pending was upon Mr. HADLEY'S motion.

(Noticed yesterdsy.)
Mr. LOOMIS took the floor and proceeded to examine Mr. LOOMIS took the floor and proceeded to examine the general policy of the Constitution with reference to this Canals. He said that the Constitution as it should framed as it was by Democratic hands, held to the principle that the Canals should be completed out of their own recenues. But, owing to the peculiar condition of our faults a necessity was now created for an opening of that instrument. The Democratic party, therefore, were ready to assent to an amendment of the organic law, since it could not be avoided, being now, as they always had been the friends of the Canal Enlargement without taxation. He proceeded to show the preferable merits of the majority plan. He opposed the pending smendment, as it was putting in shape a plan he was opposed to from the first. Let its own friends perfect it, and let us perfect our own. He was in favor of the same provision in the majority plan as now incorporated in it.

corporated in it.

He alluded to objections to the minority report, and the alluded to objections to the minority report, and dwelt at length upon its various provisions.

Mr. FORSYTH rese for the purpose of defining his position. He did not like either of the propositions, and farther, while he disliked the one, he abhorred the other. He had a peculiar regard for the 7th article of the Constitution. He had always been a friend to the Constitution, the band with the condition of the constitution.

tution. He had always been a friend to the Constitution, and deemed that article as all important, for the good it had done and might do. He should go for the "West plan," for the purpose of killing the other.

Mr. SHAW desired to correct a wrong impression that had been entertained in regard to his views upon this subject. He renounced and denounced the statement that he speke from an other authority than his own sentiments. He never attended a Legislative caucus in his life. An objectional feature in the West plan, which had induced him to express himself as he had the day before, had since been removed. The two plans were now nearly alike. He hoped that from these two they could send to the people one plan upon which they which agree. He believed such would be the result. And it was eminently desirable. He did not believe in a trimuph by

entinently desirable. He did not believe in a triumaph by either party. If one was allowed to triumph over the other, a broken front was presented to the people. To prevent this, was his object in speaking before, and in

The question should not be meddled with for political party purposes. He was in favor of the Western party purposes. party purposes. He was in favor of the West plan. He saw no necessity for amendment to the other for the purpose of making it more pleasing, for it was itself objectionable, all amendments should be offered to reader it more odious. This was customary. He was asked if this was bonest legislation. He knew nothing about honest legislation. [I Laughter.]

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR hoped the amendment of the gentle-sen from Senera (Mr. Balley) would be concurred in. It

man from Seneca (Mr. Hadley) would be concurred in. It was describle that the majority should now adopt the amendment. He thought the minority were inclined to

mid ... Mr. HE? of before taken the time of and left a deep inte-some action would have been taken during the last session to satisfy our constituents. He had met with but one man among his constituents who did not feel that the Vanderbilt among his constituents who are noticed. With his constitu-plan was the one to be carried through. With his constitu-ents thus united, was he to be in doubt how his vote was to go? His venerable friend from New York, (Mr. Shaw,) had go? Ading upon that suggest go? His venerable friend from New York, (Mr. Shaw,) had spoken of Legislative courtesy. Acting upon that suggestion, we should assuredly pass the Vanderbilt plan, as upon this the Senate had already acted. This House dallieduring all of last session, without acting upon this question, and now, instead of acting upon the Senate's resolutions, and now, instead of acting upon the Senate's resolutions, we originate a proposition of our own, and send back. It has courteous? He thought not. We should act directly either one way or the other, upon their plan. He though there was no more chance of the West plan passing the Senate, than of his being struck by lightning in January. He imped the Vanderbilt plan would be acted upon. It had to the mind some faults, but against these he did contend.

Mr. SESSIONS replied in fall to the remarks of the gendeman from Herkimer (Mr. Loomis). He spoke of the wall contracts of 1811 and insisted that they were mall a void, because the winder which they were male there was an equitable demand.

upon the State for the psyment of the certificates though it was not responsible for the interest, because it held itself ready to pay them at any time. He reviewed fully the so-called constitutional objections to the Vanderbitt resolutions, and finally noticed the respective merits of the plans. He had not concluded when the hour for recess arrived. The following Select Committee was announced on the subject of Railroad Accidents: Messrs. W. TAYLOR. SHAW, CASE, FORSYTH, RUSSEL, SMITH, HOYLE and CARY. and CARY. Recess until 4 P. M.

Mr. J. ROSE reported a bill to amend the law for incor-porating Building, Mutual Lean and Accumulating Fund

porating Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations. Passed to a third reading.

Mr. TEMPLE reported the Militia bill.

Mr. HART reported complete the bill to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the line for commencing the construction of the road.

The Canal resolutions were debated to the adjournment. A veto will be sent in to-morrow against the bill extending the basis of Bank circulation.

WASHINGTON.

South American Coins at the U. S. Treasury-The Mexican Boundary Appropriation-President and Office-Seekers-Navy Department-The Removals

and Appointments.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, May 23, 1853.

I have been unavoidably prevented for three days past from continuing my communications with you, which heretofore have been so regularly attended to. This must be my excuse to your readers, at least for a first apparent dereliction. The Secretary of the Treasury has very recently made an important decision with reference to the payment of South American coins for Customs duties. Thus, he has determined that hereafter the dollar coins of Peru, Bolivia and Chili are only to be so received at their standard value, as other foreign coins known to be depreciated are now received. Heretofore, though so alloyed as to render them worth really from 5 to 10 per cent. below par, the dollars of the three States above named have been taken at par. The plan to be pursued to ascertain the exact depreciation is to be the enforcement of a Consul's certificate from the port of exportation, declaring the exact depreciation of the slver, which must accompany each invoice, the duties on which are to be paid in such coin. These orders or regulations have not yet been officially promulged, so I know not precisely when they are to go into effect. Your importers and brokers, however, should at once be on the look out for the effect they are to have on the market

value of the coins in question.

Gen. Robert H. Campbell, the new Mexican Boundary Commissioner, has drawn the whole of the \$83,000 appropriated at the last session for the year's expenditure upon that work. Though this act is being put forward as a precedent for demands of other parties to be allowed to handle at once the whole of other considerable appropriations, it is a good one, the case being almost entirely isolated in its character. His labors are to be conducted in a region of country in which drafts for the payment of the expenses of his subordinates cannot be negotiated, while it is absolutely necessary that they should have money in hand. Gen. Campbell, when in New-Orleans, divided his forces into four surveying parties, which, setting out from that point, are not to mee sgain until reaching this point on their return home The \$83,000 has been divided among them, so as to avoid the delays and embarrasements which resulted from attempting to rely on drafes negotiated in the wilderness while the work was under the management, first of Wel-

while the work was under the management, hist of Weller, and subsequently of Bartlett.

Edward A. Graves, of Ky., has been appointed an Indian Agent in New-Mexico, and Saml. M. Hawkins to be the Register of the Land Office at Grenada, Miss.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of Bartalo, is again in Washington, seeing what the President may be able to do for him.

The near President explicitly to be run down by such

The poor President continues to be run down by such solicitous friends. From the instant he swallows his breakfast until 10 P. M., his ante-chamber is never free from office seeking visitors, though the number of such gentlemen around our hotels has greatly decreased. He is heartily sick and tired of their pressing attentions, I assure you, showing at times, on his countenance, the annoyance to which they thus subject his inner man.

The Secretary of the Navy is preparing to detail a Chief Naval Constructor, to be, after the 1st of July

next, the head of the Departments of Bureau of Con-struction, Equipment and Repairs, in compliance with the determination of Congress to that end. Yet he will be obliged to detail an experienced Captain in the service to act as head of the Burean so far as the equipment of vessels of war is concerned. Originally, that is on the reorganization of the Department in 1842, it was detered to have two Bureaux instead of the one consolidamined to have two furreaux instead of the one consonan-ted Bureau subsequently authorized by Congress—one of them to have had clorge of Construction and Repairs, and the other of Equipment. As experienced Naval Captains know much of naval construction, and while naval constructors know nothing of the equipment of ships of war, one of the former was selected for the head of the Consolidated Bureau, and the precedent then set has since been followed. The change recently ordered by Congress will hardly prove a wise one, as heretofore the fighting head of the Bureau had at all times the advice and assistance of as many of the constructors of the many as he desired. My fear is that hereafter the judgment of one of these officers will alone be relied on in this Bureau, while it will at the same time be difficult to induce a competent Captain to manage the equipment department under the actual or even nominal supervision of

The Navy Department is experiencing no little embarrassment from an alleged want of sufficient engineers in the service. The number at present employed scarce-In the sufficient for the steamers actually in com-mission in the naval service proper, without allowing any for the steamers engaged in the coast survey, or to be employed on shore duty—superintending the construc-tion or repairs of engines, and making drawings, estimates, &c., such as are constantly necessary to be made. The subject of a very considerable increase of the num ber of efficers of this grade will be urged, doubtless, by the Secretary, in his next annual report.

Ezra C. Seaman, Esq., of Michigan, recently removed from the Chief Clerkship of the First Controller's Bufrom the Chief Clerkship of the First Controller's Bureau, was a capital officer. James M. Ramsey, Esq., who has been promoted to fill the vacancy thus created, has been a Treasury Department Clerk for perhaps twelve years, and also stands well here. The cause of Mr. Seaman's removal was altogether political.

The appointments to fill the vacancies in the Patent Office (nine in number) made by the recent first batch of removals there, will not soon be made owing to a re-

of removals there, will not soon be made, owing to a re-markable slack of work. The long absence of Commis-sioner Mason seems to have superinduced an inlisposition of the Patent Attorneys to press business upon the Office, until it has come to have much less to do than usual. S. T. Shubert, yesterday appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, rice Roger C. Weightman, removed, is an old Clerk. He came in from Pennsylvania, origi-nally under Polk. Weightman's removal was also wholly on political grounds.

The Columbia, Commodore Newton's flag-ship, which not long since went round to take her place in the Home or Gulf Squadron but half-manned, bids fair very shortly to leave l'ensacola with her full complement of men, -thanks to the activity which is now pervading the navel recruiting operations at New-Orleans. This rush of seamen was unexpected, even in that quarter, where, at this particular season of the year, they usually come forward to enter the service with much alacrity.

MONTMORESCI.

Weighers' and Gaugers' Claims.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribans. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10, 1833. Your several correspondents, as well as those of other papers, have none of them given a correct statement of ertain claims against the U. S. Treasury, known as the Weighers' and Guagers' "claims. They arese as follows, and amount to more than a

The Tariff act of 1832 admitted free, certain articles which before had paid duty. One year's practice proved that the compensation of the Collectors of many of the smaller ports was thereby rendered inadequate, and Congress, in 1833, enacted that such Collectors should be paid from the Treasury an amount equal to that which would have been earned, if the Tariff act of 1832 had not become a law. This provision was reconsted from year to yeer, with the exception of 1830, until 1840, when it was enacted that such provision should continue in force until otherwise directed by law, and furthermore a limit was then placed upon the amount of fees which Weighers, Gaugers and Measurers should receive, the

maximum being \$1,500 per snnme. The construction given to this law was unbroken until 1849, when Mr. Rochwell, Commissioner of Customs, raised a question which was referred to Attorney, General Johnson and sustained by him to this effect; that as the act of 1849 was based upon the act of 1832, by a repeal of the act of 1832, the act of 1840 was necessarily voided. This question however was raised in relation to the officers of the smaller ports poly the limitation applicable to weighers, etc., being over coked. The decision of the Attorney General was adopted, and the practice of the Department made to conform thereto. Subsequently the Weighers presented their claim for the difference between the maxiour of \$1,500 allowed, and the amount sarned, because if by inference, one portion of the section was repealed the vhole must be, and they were entitled by the con-

struction of the Department.

Mr. Merridith rejected those claims, and they were again presented to Mr. Corwin, and by him referred to Atterney General Crittenden, who sustained Mr. Johnson's previous opinion. Mr. Corwin not agreeing with grees. The next day it changed to the south; temperature

the Attorney General, submitted the whole question, with the opinions and decisions to President Fillmore, who returned the papers with no definite decision. Mr. Corwin finally rejected the claims, and decided that the act of 1840 was still in force, and proceeded to pay the small amounts due Collectors, which for some time had been withheld from them. These claims were again presented to Mr. Guthrie, who sustained Mr. Corwin's views, and of course shut the door against the Weighers and Measurers. This view is undoubtedly right, and Congress in every instance where additional Weighers, Guagers or Measurers have been since created, has limited and fixed their compensation at \$1,500.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Departure of Dr. Kane's Expedition for the North Polar Seas. The Arctic Exploring Expedition, under command of Dr. E. K. Kane, of the U. S. Navy, sailed yesterday at the

hour previously announced. At 10 o'clock the tow boat Union came up to the end o' the pier at Peck slip, took on board a large party of gen-tlemen and a number of ladies, and proceeded down to the Advance, which lay off the Battery. The tow boat Titan came to Peck-slip at 11; and took on board Mr. Grinnell Judge Kane and friends, and several of the officers of the expedition and others-together with some articles for Dr. Kane's use, and proceeded to the Advance, to which they were transferred. The Titan was made fast to the Advance. on board of which were those belonging to the vesses Judge Kane and sons, and Mr. Grinnell and friends, and the members of the Press. At about 12 o'clock the vessel moved up the East River as far as Chambers at, and then turned her course toward the ocean, accompanied by the Union, with its throng of passengers. A large number of spectators were upon the piers and in the rigging of the shipping at the wharves, to witness the departure of the expedition, and to encourage the brave men engaged in it by their hearty cheers. As the vessels moved salutes were fired from Governor's Island, the Battery and from a number of the vessels in port. Cheen were given with a heartiness from the piers and ship and returned with equal earnestness by those on board of the Union and Advance. The British fl-g was hoisted at the foremest, and the American pennant from the mizzen mast. The Freemasons' ensign (square and compass, G. and hand in hand) was suspended forward o the peak, and the American flag was displayed on the quarter. Salutes were exchanged between the Advance and many of the vessels and steamers in port, by the low ering and raising of the Freemasons' ensign and American fisg, and by the ringing of the bells on the steamboats. As the gallant Advance and her escort were passing Governor's Island, the Union came alongside, and those on board gave three cheers for Henry Grinnell, which were respond ed to. They also gave three cheers for the officers of the Expedition. These were also responded to with cheers, and the Union dropped a little astern and followed. Salutes continued to be exchanged on the way out to sea by boats and vessels inward bound. While going down, a collation was served on board. The Advance was towed out to the light ship, 27 miles from the Battery. The Union returned when about 20 miles out, after giving a parting salute. When the Titan separated from the Advance it was nearly 5 c,clock. The parting cheers were earnest. As the distance from the Advance increased handkerchiefs were waved, and Judge Kane, with telescope in hand, finally teck-a last look at the adventurous craft on board of which

sails, and she rapidly disappeared seaward. Thirty or forty persons returned by the Titan. Among them were Mr. Henry Grint ell, Judge Kane and his sons, Dr. Peters, Mr. Ridley Watts, Capt. R. L. Bunting, Capt. Levy, of the U. S. Navy, Col. Leper, of Pa, Mr. Dudley Bean, and several other members of the Geographical So ciety, Mr. Fagnini, artist, Mr. Wilson, brother of the Sailing Mast r, and Capt. Sturgess, owner of the Titan, who kindly volunteered that boat to tow the vessel out to sea. The party reached the pier at the foot of Wall-st, at 7

he had parted with his noble son. The breeze filled her

The following is a list of the officers and crew on board

Dr. ELISHA K. KANE, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Nawy, i Dr. Elisha K. Kans, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Nay, it minimal, having been detailed by the Repartment for this special review; J. Wall Wilson, Seiling Master, U. S. Navy; Henry Broots, set Officer, do.; James McGary, Second Officer, do.; Auses Bon sall, and Officer, do.; Dr. J. J. Hayes, Surgeon, do.; Christian Ohisen, and Agent Soniae, Astraomer; Henry Gouddellaw, Assistant Astronomer; William Morton, Steward, Peter Shapard, Cook, crype Stephenson, Soniana; Jederson T. Parker, do.; George J. blitel, do.; William E. Godfery, do.; George Ruilley, do.; C. Aste, do.

Dr. Kane has taken his own extensive library, besides a large number of scientific volumes which are packed away so as occupy all the available places in the cabin. Considerable scientific apparatus is also taken. The object of the expecition, next to a search for Sir John Franklin, is seintific discovery in that region. The ship is furnished with supplies for three years; which can be made to last five or six years, by hunting and fishing. The cruise is expected to continue from 18 months to two years. The vessel is lined throughout with felt and cork to keep her warm; and fars and builalo robes are on board for the use of the men in sleeping, and for wear when exposed to the cold. There are 22 gurs, including rifles, shot gurs, and one blunder buss, besides pistols and other weapons. Two barrels fu of snow-shoes are taken out to be used until better ones are obtained of the Esquimaux. Goods are taken out by Dr. Kane, with which to make friends of the natives, who must be depended upon for sledge-men, sledges, dogs, &co An Order of Council has been furnished by the Danish Gov. erament, instructing their representatives at the different settlements to furnish aid to the expedition. Daguerreotype apparatus and stock is taken out with which to take views of places and scenes; and pictures of some of the persons in authority, and natives. Mr. Amos Boneall is to take charge of this branch. Dr. Kane has in his cabin a very fine lithograph of Sir John Franklin, sent to him by Lady Franklin; also a lithograph of Hon. Mr. Kennedy, late

Secretary of the Navy.

It is expected that the Advance will touch at St. John's Newfoundland, for fresh provisions, and Dr. K. expects to reach Greenland in three week's time. Thence the earliest opportunity will be improved to proceed upon her errand of n-ble philanthropy and scientific research.

The fellowing letter was sent by Dr. Kane, in reply to resolutions of Arcana Lodge of Freemasons in this City

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12, 1333. SIR AND BROTHER: I have received your elsquent letter nelesing the resolutions of the Free and Accepted Masons of Arcana Ledge.

These resolutions expressive of the sympathy of our climbions expressive of the sympathy of our contract of the Expedition under my com-

These resolutions expressive of the sympathy of our brethren with the object of the Expedition under my command, are to me especially pleasing. I shall commandate them formally to the officers and men as an indication of valued sympathies at home and a useful stimulus in the starch after our lest Er ther. Sir John Franklin.

I have the honor to be faithfully, your friend and Bother,
E. K. KANE.

SIDNEY KOPMAN, Secretary of Arcana Lodge.

We may add some facts of interest in regard to the elimate and temperature encountered by Dr. Kane on his first expecition, with Lt Dellaven, in 1850: On the first cruise the Advance and Resone left here on the 23d of May, 1850 eight days earlier in the season than the present day of sailing. On the 6th day of June they were off St. Johns, N. F., and on the 25th of that month reached the Whale Fish Islands. On the 6th of July they were at Uppermayik, which is within the Arctic Zone, and during the remainder of that month were working through the ice in Bailin's Bay, highest latitude 75 degrees. The lowest temperature n July was 20 degrees, and the highest 40. They encoun tered a south-east storm in lat. 75, long. 60 degrees, which had in temperature from 36 to 42 degrees. From the 1st of August to the 18th, they were from Melville Bay to Lancaster Sound, between the parallels of 74 and 76 degrees N. lat. The lowest temperature during this period was 26 degrees, and the highest 45.

On the 19th of August they encountered a swell of the sea; an easterly storm set in, with fog; the temperature was from 34 to 38 degrees. On the 24th, they arrived off Cape Riley, and on the 26th passed Beechy Island, where Sir John Franklin wintered in 1845-46, and where the last traces of him were met with in the record on grave-boards at the graves of three of his company. The last of the three died April 3d, 1845. On the 27th, cast off from Beechy Island and proceeded north of the Wellington Channel, Cape Cowden; the ice then appeared to have been unmoved for three years; from here they proceeded south and west. On the 31 of September, a north-east snow-storm set in; the temperature was from 32 to 38 deg. On the 8th, a fresh breeze from the North; temperature 22 t 28 deg., and on the morning of the 9th, wind veered to the west, and the temperature rose from 23 to 27 degrees. On the 10th, they reached Griffith's Island: the highest west ern longitude made by the expedition, and within a few miles of the line of no variation. On the 11th, the wind was from the east, with fog and snow; temperature 26 and tose to 31. Early on the morning of the 19th, wind changed to a gale from north-west, and the temperature fell between 12 M. of 11th, and 2 A. M. of 12th, from 29 to 18 degrees and by midnight ran down to 8, and next day to 5 degrees. On the 14th, the wind hauled to the southward, and remained at that point till 19th, temperature fluctuating from 16 to 26 degrees. This South wind carried the vessels back to Cape Bowden. On the 19th the wind came round to the north; but the temperature kept up from 17 to 20 de-

at 12 P. M. of 19th 20, and at 3 A. M. 30. Afterward it rose to 32 and then fell and remained for about sixty bours from 9 to 22 degrees. The vessels during the time were drifting to the N. W. On the 23d wind from N. E. with snow; tem perature from 19 to 26 degrees. From the 23d Sept. to the 4th Oct., the winds were light and the temperature low, but did not fall below zero till 7 P. M. of the 4th of October; but on the 28th and 30th September, was but two degrees above zero. During the remainder of October and all of November, the vessels were drifting about with the ice in Wellington Channel, between latitude 75 25 and 75 40. The new ice on the first of November had ob. tained the thickness of thirty-seven inches. The sun disappeared below the horizon on the 7th of Novem ber. The vessels remained stationary during the most of the last week in November, but on the 30th commenced drifting, with a strong wind from the West, the temperature falling from two degrees below zero at 8 A. M. to 19 below at 12 P. M., and the next day at 10 P. M. was 34 below, which was the lowest in the month. This drift continued till the 6th of June following, when the ice separated without any noise, and both vessels were set down quietly in the open sea. Not a piece of ice of one hundred yards in extent remained around them. During this mysterious drift the temperature in December averaged 15 degrees below zero: January, two degrees colder: February, 14j degrees colder than December, and March as cold as January. The sun reappeared above the horizon on the 29th of January, having been absent from the field of vision for 87 days. The temperature on 22d February was 52 degrees below zero; and on that day, and on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of March, mercury congealed. The drift of the vessels and of the ice on which they were fixed was 33 degrees of long. East, and about 9 degrees of lat. South, in six months and six days.

CITY LIFE.

A Western chap on an Eastern tour has been writing heme to The Darenport Gazette (Iowa) the following condensed view of mercantile and fashionable life in the Quaker City. We beg leave to mention that (like the astronomical calculations in the Almanac) " though calculated for the meridian of Philadelphia, it will an swer for this and the " adjacent cities:

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1881.

To the Editor of the Gazette—Dear Sir. Here am I in the City of "Brotherly Love." and, notwithstanding they frequently get up a riot here, and more frequently or one another's throats, the mass of the citizens appear to be quite as orderly and as intelligent as the citizens of Davenport. But it is evident that the wealthy portion of the population, as well as a majority of the middle-class, consider their principle mission on earth to be to dress fine and promenade before each other, in order to exhibit their good looks and the merchandise they carry on their backs, in looks and the inerchandise they carry on their backs, in the shape of silks, satins, velvets, broadchoths, and various articles of silver, gold and stone ware.

I have taken considerable trouble to collect statistical in-

articles of silver, gold and stone ware.

I have taken considerable trouble to collect statistical information respecting the actions of, and the manner in which these people live; their ability to keep their families, and the preparations they are making for old age, &c. I have ascertained that the children of the wealthy are most generally brought up in extravagance and ideness, that they receive but latte instruction that tends to their future usefulness, and the example of the parents of a majority of the families, is rather a discouragement than an advantage to their offspring. These children are taught to consider that nesse, dancing, and dressing according to the fashion of the day, are the most essential portion of their educathat nesse, dancing, and dressing according to the fashion of the day, are the most essential portion of their educa-tions: the consequence is, that the third generation ran through with their grandfathers' estate—that is, provided their fathers did not spend it all before them—and I now fand the fourth and fifth generations of the once wealthy families, busting cysters from the bay and stitching broad cloth for their now more wealthy neighbors, who are de-scended from good honest hard fisted blacksmiths and keichlored.

scended from good honest hard fisted blacksmiths and bricklayers.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know how that numerous class, the shopkeepers—big and little—work their way through the world. Dress and extravagance is the support of many of this class—they est, they drink, they dress and die as they began, with a stock of goods purchared on time and renewed from year to year throughout their lives. But, you may say, are there not a few of this numerous class, who surround with their mat fancy shape one hundred squares of this great city, who better their condition by their business? Yes, there are a few, and but a few. I have, after much inquiry, ascertimed that it is the wholesale department seventien out of each hundred fall without paying their debts; that theirly eight out of a hundred mil, but pay their debts; that thirty eight out of a hundred are able to keep their families and square with the world, but nothing mere; mineteen out of one hundred, retire and are classed with the upper ten; three out of a hundred are classed with the one hundred thousand and upward; two out of one hundred class with the half million and upward. In the retail department, twenty two in a hundred fall; eighteen, in a hundred, after paying rent, cannot with every exertion and strict economy procure a sufficiency of proper food, but subsite by depiving themselves of certain articles, such as butter, fruits, croose cure a sufficiency of proper food, but studist by depriving themselves of certain articles, such as butter, fruits, groos-ries, &c., nineteer in a hundred are enabled to keep their families respectable, and pay their debts; fourteen in a hun-dred dress extravagantly, visit the watering places, and livup to their locome; seventeen in a hundred leave a stock of goods paid for and a home for their children; nine in a hundred retire with the upper ten; one in a hundred rates with the half million and upward. Yours, &c. A. C. F.

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUT FISHING IN WINTER .- The Lake Superior Journal says:

seculiar region of the world. It is carrying the war into is done with a vengeance and is denounced, no doub, in the communities on the bottoms of these northern lakes as scaly there of warfare. The large and splendid salmon rout of these waters have no peace; in the summer they are enticed into the deceiful meshes of the gill-net, and is the winter, when they hids themselves in the deep cavera the lakes, with fifty fathems of water above their heads and a defense of ice two or three feet in thickness on the top of that, they are tempted to destruction by the fatal

Large numbers of these front are caught every winter in this way on Lake Superior; the Indian always skilled in the fishing business knows exactly where to find them and how to kill them. The whites make excursions out on the take in pleasant weather to enjoy this sport. There is the lake in pleasant weather to enjoy this aport. There is a favorite resort for both fish and fishermen near Gros Capath entrance of Lake Superior, through the rocky gateway between Gros Cap and Point Irequois, about 18 miles above the Saut, and many a large front, at this point, is pulled up from its warm bed at the bottom of the lake in whiter, and made to bite the cold ics in this upper world. To see one of these fine fish, four or five feet in length, and weighing half as ruvels as man, the undering on the snow and lee, weltering and freezing to death in its own blood, of eith.

The modus operandi in this kind of great trout fishing is "The mocks operand in this aims of great route using a novel in the extreme, and could a stranger to the business everlook at a distance a party engaged in the sport, he would certainly think they were mad or each one making feet races against time. A hole is made through the ice, emooth and round, and the faherman drops down his large hock haited with a small herring, pork, or other meat, and when he ascertains the right depth, he waits—with fisherwhin he ascertains the right cepth, he waits—with fisher-man's luck—semetime for a bite, which in this case is a pull altogether, for the fisherman throws the line over his shoulder and walks from the hole at the top of his speci-till the fish bounds out on the ice. We have known of as many as fifty of these splendid front caught in this way by a single fisherman in a single day; it is thus a great source of pleasure and a valuable resource of food, especially in of pleasure and a valuable resource of food, especially in Lent, and the most scrupulous anti-pork-believers, might here 'down pork and up fish' without any any offense to

conscience.

The Cherokee Advocate gives a gloomy account of the financial condition of the Cherokee Nation, and has some glocater amicipations of their future fate, unless a rearm takes place in the administration of their affairs.

The Nation has been indulging in the luxury of civilization, a large public debt. The Government is supported by the annuities which they receive annually from the United States, under the provisions of treaties. These are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, and accordingly the debt continues to increase. It takes the form of warrants upon the treasury, issued to citizens of the Nation; but in the course of traits these have passed

the Nation; but in the course of trade these have passe into the hands of white traders and merchants within the States, in payment for goods. States, in payment for goods. They are secured by the pledged faith of the Cherokee Treasury; but the only revenue from which they can be paid, is the annulties from e United States.
As this fund does not increase, while the debt does, The

As this fund does not increase, while the debt does, The Advectot foresees bankruptcy whenever the creditors press their claims. The course which is intimated that they will pursue is to apply to Congress to stop the annuities until these debts are theireby provided for. If this be done the Nation will be utterly without resources or revenues, and its government will stop. Next follows, in the apprehension of the Cherckees, a claim on the part of the United States to extend jurisdiction over their country as a measure of protection, and then a proposal to buy their lands and remote them further west. If they will not sell, they will be made subject to the authority of the United States, and finally lose the character as an independent tribe they have clung to so long, and under so tsuch difficulty. The prospect thus described is indeed a pitiful one for this interesting people, which of all the North American tribes has shown most progress in the arts and habits of civilization. We do not believe that the United States would deal with them so harshly as this writer apprehends, even in the event We do not believe that the United States would deal want them so harshly as this writer apprehends, even in the event of a failure to pay their creditors, or that their annuities will be withheld, with the result of stopping their govern-ment. The Government is more likely, we think, in a magnamineus and liberal spirit to give their consent and aid to enable them to relieve their affairs and to satisfy their cred-iters. It will not take advantage of their necessities to drive

iters. It will not take advantage of their necessarian with them.

The warning is uttered by the Cherokee editor with a view of impressing upon his countrymen the critical situation of their affairs, so that they may take steps themselves to avert these dangers, and he promises on a future occasion to farnish a plan by which the Cherokees can extricate themselves from their difficulties by their own exertions, consuting, we suppose, in the nature of a funding of the debt, and a system of taxation—other improvements of civilized life which are the natural appendages of debt.

[N. O. Pirayana.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

THE COMMONS ASSEMBLED.

OPPOSITION TO MR. SOULE IN SPAIN. Rumor of a New Revolt in Italy.

Cotton Mark & Firm-Provisions Steady.

TAMPERING OF RUSSIA IN TURKEY.

Dates: Liverpool, May 21; London, May 21; Paris. May 20.

The British and North American Mail steamship Ars. bin, from Liverpool about 94 A. M. on Saturday, 21st, arrived yesterday morning at 114 o'clock. The Humboldt, Capt. Lines, arrived off Cowes on

Wednesday night, 18th, and, having landed her mails and passengers, proceeded on her voyage to Havre. The news by the Arabia extends from Wednesday evening, 18th, to the opening of business on Saturiav

morning, 21st. The news is not of much importance, either commercially or politically. Cotton showed an advance of 1-16d on middling and better qualities. Breadstuffs kept up, without much

The following persons came passengers in the Arabia: end 2 boys, Mr. Hunf, Mr and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Rav, Mr. J. Melintush, Mrs. Simpson and hifant, Messan, Stern, Reiser, Nicol, Archer, Capt. Stockdale, Messa, Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilcox, Messar, Adolphus, Courti, Barr, Mrs. Wheeler and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wertzstein, Mrs. Filips, G. Asham, Simmonds, J. Hivse, J. Wefmunn, Nom Mrs. Filips, G. Asham, Simmonds, J. Hivse, J. Wefmunn, Nom Hunter, C. Angrave, J. W. Cook, J. Sisler, D. Havilland, A. L. Patterson, Fiske, Straushurger, James Whyte, Battersby, Mr. and Mrs. Homes and child, Mr. L. Patters, A. Huitch, Miss J. Kinge, Miss J. Kinge, Miss J. Kinge, Miss J. Kinge, Mr. Kondock, George Fanikner, Mrs. N. Hebrew, Messra A. R. Cutter, F. Kertl. Raynall, Kemper, J. Weight, L. Browring, A. Weber, J. Dauber, and Kinden.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Turkish Question-Napoleonistic Socialism-Kossuth. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns, LONDON, Friday, May 20, 1858.

For the past few months all the papers of Europe

have repeatedly assured their readers that the Turkish

question was settled-that no apprehension of future disturbances were admissible. The stock exchange of Paris and London require undisturbed peace, and have kept shut their eyes and their ears, not to see the facts going on in Constantinople, and not to hear the warnings of those who are well acquainted with the question and with the character of the Emperor of Russia and know that he cares little whether the bulls or the bears have the better luck in their speculations. The question has been revived for the fourth time in six months, and for the fourth time the Bank has become uneasy and business flat on account of the demands of foreign powers in Constantinople, little understood by the public, and made and admitted or denied and modified in a mysterious way, so far, that after every adjustment the question again rises whether and how far Turkey has yielded, or whether Austria, France and Russia, each acting on her own hook, have lowered their demands. Yesterday there was again a sort of panie in Paris, and it was said that the demands of Prince Menchikoff were arrogant and of such a nature that the Sultan would not agree to them, that the French ambassador stood nicof from his colleagues and advised the Porte to hold out, and that the French Emperor was prepared to back the Sultan in resisting. The Moniteur contained an article which seemed to confirm this statement; but to-day the official paper of Russia, The London Times. declares that, according to the last dispatches received by the Russian Embassy-the Embassy with which The Times is so intimately connectedthe ultimatum of Prince Menchikoff has been accepted. The Times, of course, withholds from its readers the contents of the ultimatum; they are connected with the protectorate claimed by Russia over the Christians of the Greck Church, while Turkey sees in such a claim an encroachment upon her sovereignty, and the Greek Church officially protests against the protection of Russia. And what is the course of England in such a crisis ? What is the course of Lord Palmerston, who, Lake Superior Journal says:

"Angling through the ice to a depth of thirty fathoms of water is a novel mode of fishing somewhat peculiar to this soon as the Sultan has complied with that advice, they soon as the Sultan has complied with that advice, they are the superior of the world. It is carrying the war into complain of Turkey because she has no vitality, and cannot make a bold stand against Russian pretensions. But now, at last-so say the men of the Stock Exchange-all the difficulties are solved an I peace is secured for a long period. They do not care for any humiliation that Turkey may suffer, or any aggrandizement that Russia may secure. What is Russia to them ? What is Turkey to them ? Peace at any price is their watchword, and they do not see that the wind has been sown. and that they will soon reap the storm. Be sure that their new settlement, of which we have yet no further particulars than the announcement of The Times, is not a final one; new claims will be proffered; new insurrections femented, either in Bulgaria or Wallachia, or a revolution will be encouraged in Moldavia or Servia. The Czar, at any rate, must have a pretext for invading the Danubian principalities after harvest, and he will find or create one, depend upon it. As to France, the Emperor seems to feel more and more that the Holy Alliance is not disposed to treat him cordially. The intrigues of Austria prevented his

marriage with the Princess Wasa, and probably will prevent his coronation by the hands of the Pope. The intrigues of Russia have him isolated at Constantinople, and the friendly reception of King Leopold of Belgium in Vienna and Berfin, where, for the last twenty years, his Government has always been treated with coldness, is but one of the modes of annoying Napoleon. How long, or whether he will endure this treatment, it is difficult to say; he has not yet given up the hope of inducing the Pope to come to Paris, but he is annoyed at the proceedings of the older Courts, and does not entirely disguise his annoyance. In the mean time he is carrying out some of the Socialist principles, that are put forward in his publications when a prisoner at Ham. By the two banks of Credit Foncier and Credit Mobi-Her, the State is to become the great money-lender of France. They are to rescue the rural population from the usury of city eapitalists, and to control the municipalities by means of loans. The working population are to be ledged in imperial phalansteries, and the organization of laborers, and the checking of the power of capital, will gradually be tried, as in the case of the lodging houses. A maximum of rent has been fixed for those huge but comfortable establishments, the charters of which were granted last week. This maximum must prevail everywhere, for, the Government rent cannot be exceeded by private lodging house keepers, without losing their lodgers. The capitalists are considerably alarmed at this tendency of the Emperor, whilst, on the other side, the reestablishment of capital punishment for political offences disgusts the people, and frightens even the servile legislators, who fear that they are raising the scaffold for themselves. The outrageous rumors against the Empress begin to subside. The usual impassible coldness of Napoleon III., which restrained him from giving the slightest sign of affection at the time when the Empress was in danger, furnished an opportunity for suspicions which, after all, seem to be groundless, as the Emperor again drives out with the Empress, just as before. The coronation is to take place on the 15th of August, the birthday of the great The Orleans family are selling here in London the

celebrated Spanish collection of pictures, which for so many years decorated the Louvre, and was delivered by the Republic to the expelled royal family, after the Provisional Government had acknowledged the claim of Louis Philippe to it. It is a pity that this most important gallery of Spanish pictures has not been secured classes of this country. I hope that their American physics

for some great museum, but is to be buried in the private bouses and parlors of the English Aristocracy. Kossuth has been this week in Leicester, with his

friend Sir Joshua Walmsley, the member for that place.

to describe. All the world and the rest of mankind

rushed to him, to see him or to shake his hand. A

An enthusiasm prevailed there which is difficult

fortnight ago, when he made a speech in a meeting at London Tavern, on the presentation of a beautiful copy of Shakspere, I saw the cold English err like children, and even his enemies could not refrain from admiring his eloquence and the nobility of his conduct. But the aristocracy in general, with few exceptions, do not like him. They expend all their sympathies on Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who lives in the society of Duchesses. and Lords, and Cabinet Ministers, and all of them, as she herself remarked, are much more Abolitionists than she is. She makes a good impression on the aristocracy. "She is so self-possessed in our society," said a Duchess, who probably thought that Mrs. Beecher Stows would make the "koteo" before her, in the same manner as all the Americans do who are introduced to the exclusive society of the West End. The lady, however, proves a better Republican than many of

those who have to represent republican principles in A very interesting correspondence, which has not yet been published in the English papers, has been shown to me; it is entirely of an antique character. Old Walter Savage Landor has sent his new book to Kossuth, with the following lines:

"W. S. Lander to L. Kessuth, with the new edition of Greek and Roman Conversations. Souls such as yours, O. Kossuth! alight, close their

wings, and rest upon the elevated crags of Antiquity. The sun shines there, when all beneath is lying in mist and shadow. Morning is far off, but it returns in the course of nature: we feel its pungency before we feel its warmth.

" Hungary is not dead; no, nor sleepeth. "Receive my Greeks and Romans. Let them drive from

your memory, if possible, the insults you late have suffered rom wretches like those who betrayed the Bandleri, when they might as easily, if not as advantageously to them-

selves, have presented the rash enterprise of those two un-

fortunate youths. Farewell." Kossuth replies :

"Receive my thanks for your Greek and Roman Conver sations. The selfish, egotistical present world has still to learn from the ancients that the citizen has not only the duty of paying taxes, but also a higher one toward his country-to maintain or to restore its freedom. Yet, when men of genius and refinement as you, Landor, connect the present with the past, our age listens to the warnings of long forgetten centuries.

"I have learned from the ancients to despise the insults of my fees. The warrior does not care if, in the heat of battle, he is besmeared not only with gore, but also with mud. If these insults have reminded the sage—who lives with the heroes of all ages-of the humble but faithful soldier of Liberty, they have done more good than harm-Farewell and remember." Socialism in New Forms-Slavery and Abolition-

Secialism in New Ferms—Slavery and Abolition—Spirit Rappers.

Spirit Rappers.

LONDON, Friday, May 20, 1833.

In looking for a word which may express the general nature of the movement of society in Europe at the present time, I think diluted socialism is the only one which is at once correct and simple, comprehensive and significant. All the tendencies of thought and controvers in religion, politics, and social company are more significant. All the tendencies of thought and controversy, in religion, politics, and social economy are more or less tinged with the progressive aspirations of bygone socialism, under one or another of its universal aspects. Allopathically administered, socialism acted as a strong emetic on the body politic, but being tritaturated and diluted on the homosopathic principle, it seems to have improved the health and temper of society amazingly. I say amazingly, for I myself am really surprised to see the change which has been brought about within the last ten years, or even [2, 5, 18, 18, 18, 18]. about within the last ten years, or even 1 9; for 1818 is coly five years past, and every question now discussed in theory, and even practically dealt within the halls of legislation, is a question of reform and progress in the constitution of society. England never was so happy and so prosperous, to all appearance, within the period of my recollection, as it is at the present time. Not that all that is desired or desirable, in the way of progress and reform has been already realized, but greated oninand reform, has been already realized, but general opin-ion has set in a rising tide of useful improvement, and everybody feels that time alone is wanted to complete the work already planned, and carry out the wishes of the people in a steady, safe, and unremitting flow of so cial and political, and even moral and religious improve-ment. Public opinion is now all powerful in Eugland. No class or party dare oppose it seriously on any other though now in the Home Office, still directs the foreign grounds than those of truth and equity. Privileges and affeirs by his personal influence? What is done by prescriptive "rights," based on possession and tradition Lord Stratford? Well, their advice is to yield, but as only, or exceptional might against absolute right, have no longer any vital power of existence; their life is oozing out at every pore of the living organism of societ Abstract truths are here and there put forth on the old allopathic system of "liberty, equality and fraternity, on "la mort;" but moderation and progression are steadily invading the minds of both fanatical extremes, and thinning the ranks of antagonistic parties in all directions. Even the absolute Abolitionists and "no surrender" party on the Slavery question are diminishing in numbers, though the multitudes of people interested in the question of emancipation and reform are daily increasing in every part of Europe. I feel convinced that before long public opinion in the whole civilized world will be so strongly manifested on this question, that it will be as impossible for the slaveholders of America to resist its influence, as it is at present for the feudal lords of England to resist its nfluence of popular opinion allopathic system of "liberty, equality and fraternity, ou of England to resist the influence of popular opinion with regard to the equalization of the rights of property and taxation. The sale of encumbered estates in Ire-land has laid the foundation for similar legislation in agland, and the recent proposal of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to tax the succession to "real "estate," or feudal property, on the same principle as that of "personal property" and "legacy duty," is a proof that feudal lords, not only dare not resist the tenproof that feudal lords, not only dere not resist the ten-dency of the age toward the equalization of rights and burders, but they are even desirous of avoiding all dis-cussions and controversies that would hold them up in an edious light to public view, as an unduly privileged and rapacious class of the community. They have most studiously avoided even the appearance of disinclination to be track in this respect to the contraction. to be taxed, in this respect, as they have taxed all classes of the community except themselves, during a long series of years. I believe also that the tone and temseries of years. I believe also that the tone and tem-per of all classes are so entirely changed in this respect, that the aristocracy of England are desirous of reducing their feudal privileges, as fast as possible, down to the common standard of rights and duties in regard to prop-erty and labor. They are among the foremost of the homecopathic socialists of the new era.

To return to the question of Slavery and slave-holders, I believe that the great novel of Mrs Stowe has had a most beneficial effect on public opinion in Europe, not exactly as the abolition-ists, nor as the slaveholders may imagine, but in a conciliatory and progressive point of view. I be-lieve that Sr. Clain has had even a stronger influence than Lycopy in her story and that the general colonion is than LEGREE in her story, and that the general opinion is, that the black race in America are, at present, in a state of infantile helplesmess, and that it would be unwise, and even injurious to the blacks themselves, to emancipate them suddenly and unconditionally, as the abolitionists desire. But legislation, to prevent "craelty "to animals," eruelty to lunatice, apprentices, needle-women, factory children, and to minors in general, has set in a strong current of reform in Europe, and I shall be very much deceived if this current of opinion does not reach America, so as to prevent cruelty to glaves who have the misfortune to belong to monsters like Legree. No man or woman has a right of life and death over their children, nor even of prolonged ill-treatment or neglect, in any civilized country, and no man or woman will be tolerated long in civilized society, who claims as a "necessity" the right of life and death, ill-treatment or demoralization and neglect over a purchased slave be-longing to a helpless race of infant men and women. "Involuntary servitude" may be a State necessity for many years to come, in the United States, but "cruelty to animals and children, servants and slaves," is a relic of barbarism which cannot be tolerated long in any civil legislation. Slave-owners in America would gain imlegislation. Siave-owners in America would gain immensely in the eyes of Europeans, if they submitted to some sort of legislative control, similar to that which regulates factory labor in this country, and steps in to punish and prevent "cruelty to animals." The abolitionists have done a deal of good in agitating this foul question; as the socialists, in agitating proletarian slavery and feudal irresponsibility; for, though the abstract truth in allopathic doses is not admissible in practical application to society, the nature of the medicine has been studied, and found beneficial to the health of every class, when administered in globules, or in weak dilutions, on the principle of homeopathy. Homeopathic socialism is, therefore, quite the card in Europe now.

The ladics of StaTord House have felt the truts of the rebuke administered to them by their American sisters,